

Approximately \$250,000 is projected to be available in fiscal year 1998. Awards will be made for a 12-month budget period.

Eligible Applicants

By law, grants are intended for "national nonprofit employee organizations engaged solely in fighting fires for the purpose of training instructors to conduct hazardous materials response training programs for individuals with statutory responsibility to respond to hazardous materials accidents and incidents." 49 U.S.C. 5116(j)(1). RSPA interprets the first part of the quoted phrase to mean nonprofit organizations with employee members who fight fires.

Objectives of the Grant Program

RSPA expects that, by training additional instructors, course deliveries to hazardous materials emergency responders will increase. Because many responders cannot leave their immediate locations for extended periods of time, due to budget and other limitations, one way to deliver training to them is to train sufficient instructors for required course deliveries at convenient locations.

As provided by statute, funds awarded to an organization under this grant program may only be used to train instructors to conduct hazardous materials response training programs, to purchase training equipment used exclusively to train instructors to conduct those training programs, and to disseminate information and materials necessary for the conduct of those training programs. RSPA will make a grant to an organization under this program only if the organization enters into an agreement with RSPA to train instructors, on a nondiscriminatory basis, to conduct hazardous materials response training programs using a course or courses developed or identified as qualified under the curriculum guidelines prepared by RSPA and its interagency partners, or other courses that RSPA determines are consistent with the objectives of the curriculum guidelines.

Grant Application Requirements

Grants will be awarded on a competitive basis. Applications shall, at a minimum, discuss the following requirements:

(1) How applicants intend to provide training for instructors of individuals with statutory responsibility to respond to accidents and incidents involving hazardous materials.

(2) The regions or locations in which fire departments or other organizations

providing emergency response to hazardous materials transportation accidents and incidents require hazardous materials training and the method used to identify those needs.

(3) Prioritized training needs, and a description of the means for identifying additional specific training needs.

(4) A statement of work that describes and sets priorities for the activities and tasks to be conducted, the costs associated with each activity, the number and types of deliverables and products to be completed, and a schedule for implementation, including availability to present an interim report at a HMEP Workshop.

In addition, since RSPA expects that the amount of funds requested by all applicants may exceed a total of \$250,000, applicants should provide a prioritized listing of specific program tasks to be performed and the cost of each task.

RSPA encourages the addition of non-Federal funds to support the project, but does not require cost sharing. Program funding is dependent on collection of registration fees and may be less than the authorized amount. Applications must be submitted by May 15, 1998. An application kit will be available from RSPA on April 1, 1998.

Issued in Washington, DC, on February 4, 1998.

Alan I. Roberts,

Associate Administrator for Hazardous Materials Safety.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Customs Service

[T.D. 98-11]

Country of Origin Marking Requirements for Imported Footwear

AGENCY: U.S. Customs Service, Department of the Treasury.

ACTION: Policy statement.

SUMMARY: This notice advises interested parties that Treasury Decision 86-129, which pertains to the country of origin marking of footwear and footwear containers, was effectively revoked by the amendment of § 134.46, Customs Regulations, published as Treasury Decision 97-72, and that footwear and/or its container must be marked in accordance with § 134.46, as amended. **EFFECTIVE DATE:** February 9, 1998.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Karen S. Greene, Special Classification and Marking Branch (202) 927-2312.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Section 304 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, 19 U.S.C. 1304, provides that, unless excepted, every article of foreign origin (or its container) imported into the U.S. shall be marked in a conspicuous place as legibly, indelibly and permanently as the nature of the article (or its container) will permit, in such a manner as to indicate to the ultimate purchaser in the U.S. the English name of the country of origin of the article. Part 134, Customs Regulations (19 CFR part 134), implements the country of origin marking requirements and exceptions of 19 U.S.C. 1304.

Section 134.46, Customs Regulations (19 CFR 134.46), concerns how articles should be marked when the name of a country other than the country of origin appears on the article or its container. Section 134.46 was recently amended by Treasury Decision (T.D.) 97-72, published in the **Federal Register** (62 FR 44221) on August 20, 1997.

Prior to its amendment by T.D. 97-72, § 134.46 provided as follows:

In any case in which the words "United States," or "American," the letters "U.S.A.," any variation of such words or letters, or the name of any city or locality in the United States, or the name of any foreign country or locality other than the country or locality in which the article was manufactured or produced, appear on an imported article or its container, there shall appear, legibly and permanently, in close proximity to such words, letters or name, and in at least a comparable size, the name of the country of origin preceded by "Made in," "Product of," or other words of similar meaning.

Furthermore, 19 CFR 134.36(b) provided that in circumstances in which either 19 CFR 134.46 or 134.47 was applicable, no exception from marking would apply.

In accordance with the above reading of § 134.46, Customs, in T.D. 86-129, published in the **Federal Register** (51 FR 24814) on July 9, 1986, set forth a policy statement regarding its application of the country of origin marking requirements for imported footwear and its containers where the name of a country other than the country of origin appears. In T.D. 86-129, Customs established a policy of strict application of that provision in the case of imported footwear and shoe boxes, whereby all requirements of § 134.46 (e.g. proximity, size, etc.) would be applicable regardless of whether the locality reference in the marking was misleading or deceptive.

The amendment of § 134.46 by T.D. 97-72 has effectively revoked T.D. 86-

129. As amended by T.D. 97-72, § 134.46 now provides:

In any case in which the words "United States," or "American," the letters "U.S.A.," any variation of such words or letters, or the name of any city or location in the United States, or the name of any foreign country or locality other than the country or locality in which the article was manufactured or produced appear on an imported article or its container, and those words, letters or names may mislead or deceive the ultimate purchase as to the actual country of origin of the article, there shall appear legibly and permanently in close proximity to such words, letters or name, and in at least a comparable size, the name of the country of origin preceded by "Made in," "Product of," or other words of similar meaning.

As a result of T.D. 97-72, § 134.46 no longer is applicable on an automatic basis dependent solely on the presence of the other locality marking on the article, but rather is now expressly based on a preliminary finding that the locality information may mislead or deceive the ultimate purchaser.

In view of the fact that T.D. 86-129 is entirely inconsistent with § 134.46, as amended by T.D. 97-72, T.D. 97-72 effectively revoked T.D. 86-129. This document expressly informs interested members of the public of the revocation of T.D. 86-129. Consistent with § 134.46, footwear and/or its containers must be marked in accordance with the requirements of 19 CFR 134.46 only if the locality marking on imported footwear and its containers may mislead or deceive the ultimate purchaser as to the actual country of origin of the article.

Dated: February 3, 1998.

Stuart P. Seidel,

Assistant Commissioner, Office of Regulations and Rulings.

[FR Doc. 98-3158 Filed 2-6-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4820-02-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Customs Service

Denial of Application for Recordation of Trade Name: "WINFING"

ACTION: Denial of Application for Recordation of Trade Name, DOT.

SUMMARY: By notice published in the **Federal Register** dated June 27, 1997, application was filed pursuant to section 133.12, Customs Regulations (19 CFR 133.12), for the recordation under section 42 of the Act of July 5, 1946, as amended (15 U.S.C. 1124), of the trade name "WINFING," used by PrintScan International, Inc., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, located at 1432 Drum Hill Road, Martinsville, New Jersey 08836.

The application states that the alleged trade name is used in connection with a demonstration and evaluation software. Its main purpose is to give an insight into the internal working mechanism of the PrintScan core library and to demonstrate the performance of the fingerprint analysis procedure.

Before final action was taken on the application, consideration was given to any relevant data, views, or arguments submitted in writing by any person in opposition to the recordation of this alleged trade name. No comments were received relative to this application.

Customs has completed its review of this matter and has determined that the word "Winfing" is not used as a trade name, but rather, in a trademark sense with demonstration and evaluation software. Accordingly, the application is denied.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: George F. McCray, Esq., Intellectual Property Rights Branch, 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20229 (202-927-2330).

Dated: February 3, 1998.

John F. Atwood,

Chief, Intellectual Property Rights Branch.

[FR Doc. 98-3157 Filed 2-6-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4820-02-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Internal Revenue Service

Quarterly Publication of Individuals, Who Have Chosen To Expatriate, as Required by Section 3069F

AGENCY: Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Treasury.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice is provided in accordance with IRC section 3069F, as amended, by the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPPA) of 1996. This listing contains the name of each individual losing United States citizenship (within the meaning of section 877(a)) with respect to whom the Secretary received information during the quarter ending December 31, 1997.

Last name	First name	Middle name
AHLUWALIA	PAVAN	SINGH.
ALEXANDER	MYOUNG	SUK.
ARDIE	AGUSTINA	DOROTHEA.
BAUMEISTER	ERICH.	
BENDER	JUERGEN	EDWARD.
BERRY	YON	HWA.
BREWBAKER JR.	HAROLD	KEITH.
BROOK	SLIVE	LYNDON.
BROWN-SOUDER	MARIE	ELISE.
BRUCKER	KATHERINE	A.
CAGNINA	MICHELE	JOSEE.
CAMILLERI	RITA	ANNA.
CAMILLERI	JENNIFER	MARCIA.
CARSWELL	ANDREW	GORDON.
CASSAR	MARK	ANTONY.
CATHERWOOD	WEBSTER.	
CAZIER	NICOLE	LEILANI.
CHAN	CHI	STEVE.
CHANG	AJJA	LEE.
CHANG	MIGUEL	YEN-SHEE.
CHANG	HEATHER	ANN.
CHENK-YAU	THOMAS	PAK.
CHO	HEECHAN.	
CHOI	STEVE	JAEWON.
CHOW	WILLIAMS	WAILAP.